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PRIVATE TEXT-BOOK
UPON
AILMENTS PECULIAR TO
WOMEN

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Private Text-Book
Upon Ailments
Peculiar to Women

Why You Should Send Now

This book is a treatise on all those diseases peculiar to women. They are fully explained in plain and simple language, that anyone can understand, and instructions for a complete course of home treatment.

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The Danger of Delay

Any woman who possesses this book has at hand such information as may save her a serious illness, and if she is already ill, it will give her an intelligent understanding of her case and suggest a cure. This book is a text-book—not a mere advertising pamphlet. Until you have read it, you cannot make sure of the exact nature of your trouble. A great many women suffer from some complaint, which may not seem very serious to them, because they do not know what it is—or to what it may lead.

Perhaps you are one of these women. Do not remain in doubt another day—send for this book and find out for yourself.

This book is written in the kindly sympathetic spirit that guided Mrs. Pinkham in all her actions towards her suffering sisterhood, and you will feel when you are reading it as though you were having a confidential chat with some motherly and trustworthy woman friend.

Remember, your letter will be treated as strictly private and confidential and the book will be posted to you in a perfectly plain envelope, without any printing on the outside.

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TRUE STORIES OF AMERICANS OF ACTION

Stephen A. Douglas was born in Vermont in 1813. His father died when he was 2 months old and the bachelor uncle who became his guardian was "close" and Stephen, in his young manhood, could not realize his desire to go to college. Instead, he was apprenticed to a cabinetmaker, a kindly man who gave him opportunities to read a great deal.

Douglas was only a little over five feet in height when full grown, though powerful and well knit. His ability as a fighter helped increase his popularity in the new western country to which he went before he was 20. In 1833 he arrived in Winchester, Ill., hoping to teach the village school. However, he got into politics, was elected district attorney and set out to organize Morgan county, a whig county, for the Democrats. He was successful and went to the legislature.

Four months later he was made registrar of the land office at Springfield and with the federal patronage backing he organized the whole state on the Morgan county plan, creating the "Douglas machine," that served as the basis of his later strength. In 1837, being not yet 25, he received the nomination for congress in the northern district. Twenty votes were rejected because his name was misspelled and the law partner of Lincoln, Stuart, was declared elected by five votes.

Then for three years Douglas confined himself to his law practice. In 1840, however, he became secretary of state and a year later a justice of the supreme court. In 1844 he was elected to congress and remained there for three successive terms, being elected United States senator before his third term closed. The latter position he held until he died.

He was a good organizer, a good speaker and a good fellow. His political theories were those of Andrew Jackson. A consistent state's rights man, he was a strong union man. He was a democrat in the pre meaning of the word, believed in the rule of the people and opposed concentration of power in the hands of a few. He had the qualities that told in a new community. He was approachable, kind, courageous, good looking.

Douglas was "a mixer." Ready of speech, he was not really eloquent. He had an answer for every occasion, could turn a question and escape from a tight corner by adroit twisting. In his famous debates with Lincoln he met logic with a "bluff" that served for the moment, but when the audience went home and thought it over they saw that Lincoln had made his point.

Douglas did not at first pay attention to slavery. He said it was a purely local issue and should not be discussed. Then he seems to have been influenced by two considerations, the desirability of placating the south to prevent disunion and for the personal reason that he wanted its vote to make him president.

Upon his return to Chicago after showing his attitude, he found the city intensely indignant toward him. The city council voted an ordinance relieving citizens from the operation of the fugitive slave laws and the day after that a monster mass meeting was held denouncing the Illinois statesmen who had voted for slavery measures. Douglas addressed the people, explaining his actions, won them to his side and confidence was voted in him. Thereupon the council rescinded the ordinance. He was triumphantly returned to the senate.

He was a candidate in the presidential convention of 1852. His followers made too much of his youth and theirs. Too much was said about "old fogies." On the thirtieth ballot he received more than one-fourth of the votes; then his strength declined.

He was the father of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, virtually repealing the Missouri compromise, that forbade slavery in new territories north of the southern boundary of Missouri. At first the bill did not contemplate slavery in the new territory. But he allowed the sympathizers with slavery to engraft slavery amendments upon the bill. He was working to quiet the south but he aroused the north.

Upon his next visit to Chicago flags were hung at half-mast, the bells tolled, his picture draped in black looked out of the windows, his effigy dangled from poles. He announced a meeting. Ten thousand came. They would not hear him. He could not conquer the mob. He tried every device. At midnight he shouted: "It is Sunday. I am going to church and you can go too!"

In 1858 Douglas again sought the presidential nomination. He reached 122 votes to Buchanan's 168 and withdrew. Buchanan, as president, attempted to force a slavery constitution upon Kansas, where three constitutional conventions had been held. When a majority of the committee on territories reported in favor of the slavery constitution Douglas showed that it was the result of an illegal convention, greatly embarrassing Buchanan and the south. Douglas won, but lost the south's support of his presidential aspirations. Through Buchanan and the federal patronage they set out to cut off his northern support.

To regain that support he decided to show himself to the people. He returned to Illinois to engage in a personal campaign for re-election to the senate. This resulted in the Lincoln-Douglas debates.

Chicago welcomed him with an escort of 30,000 men as he proceeded to the Tremont House to open the campaign. The Freeport debate, in which Lincoln asked a question about slavery whose answer would "prevent Douglas being both senator and president," prevented him from becoming president. He was not acceptable to the south after that answer.

In the Charleston convention of 1860 he was pitted against Jefferson Davis on the slavery and disunion issue and all the states which subsequently embraced the confederate cause, except Maryland, Delaware and California North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, withdrew from the convention. At the adjourned convention in Baltimore these states and Kentucky, withdrew. In view of the intense antagonism he had occasioned, Douglas offered by telegraph to withdraw, but his friends suppressed the telegram.

He was nominated for president by the northern Democrats. Breckinridge was nominated by the southern Democrats and Bell was nominated by a remnant of whigs in the border states. In this campaign Douglas was uncompromisingly for the preservation of the union. If elected, he said, he would treat seceding states as Jackson had treated South Carolina. Although he secured only twelve electoral votes out of 303, he was given the largest popular vote next to that cast for Lincoln.

When the election was over Douglas began to co-operate with Lincoln, his old rival. He attempted the hopeless task of reconciling nationalists and sectionalists. He stood near Lincoln at his inauguration and held Lincoln's hat. He escorted Mrs. Lincoln to the inaugural ball.

Douglas' last return to Chicago was his proudest. He received a tremendous ovation. His last speech was his greatest. He declared the duty of all was to support the administration and rally around the flag. He died June 3, 1861. He was only 48. WARDON ALLAN CURTIS.

FORT SHAFTER NEWS FIELD AND BARRACKS.

Marines are again busy on the target range at this post with their annual mid-winter target season. The half-wets with the "long" rifle are making creditable scores, and it looks promising for the men to make a record for themselves. Extra pay comes with scores of marksman or better, and, of course, every little bit helps.

General Fatigue. General fatigue was popular at Fort Shafter last Monday. The battalion turned out some seventy-five men strong and went to work making preparations for the coming of the militia, which will arrive here in a few days. The road which leads to the plateau back of the barracks was repaired, and the tents which were pitched by Company E were wired for electric lights. This constituted the work for Monday, and all of it was done under the supervision of Lieutenant Rogers, post quartermaster.

Smith in Hospital. Private E. S. Smith of Company G has been admitted to the post hospital. Smith has been complaining for some weeks past, and Monday he was marked "hospital" in line of duty. It is to be hoped that nothing serious will occur to Smith and that he will be able to return to his company for duty in a few days.

Do Honors. Company H, the "model company," had the honor of assisting in the reception of Prince Tsi Hsun, the king of naval forces in China, on Tuesday last. The company went downtown all dressed up for the occasion and marched with credit to the branch of army service it represented.

Military Training. Tuesday last, G Company's regular weekly day out was devoted to instruction regarding advance guard formation. A rather difficult problem was worked out under the command of Captain Estes and Lieutenant Chilton. The lieutenant left the post at 7 a. m. with a squad of men to act as the rear guard of a wagon train. The remainder of the company followed about fifteen minutes later. It was the aim of the lieutenant and his squad to defer the advance of the "enemy" company to enable the imaginary wagon train to gain the bottom of the hill near the polo field. This was successfully done, for although the captain sent out flankers to the left, they were soon detected by the guard, but the delay was long enough to enable the wagon train to advance out of danger. The company returned to the post about 10 o'clock.

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RECREATIONS

THE PARK THEATER.

The pictures at this open-air garden this week are educational, pathetic and some with a real vein of comedy running through. The selection has been well made as some of the pictures are brought to the front: In the vaudeville section of the entertainment appear Harvard and Franklin, Stross and Marvin, an act which, while not strictly new, brings tears of laughter to the eyes of all who watch the antics of the actors. Stross, after doing his turn with the cornet, giving among other beautiful selections "My Old Kentucky Home," is seen as a real actor man doing his part of a comedy sketch. The Park is a delightful place at which to spend the warm night. The Cunha orchestra furnishes good music throughout the evening.

THE EMPIRE.

"I want my pound of flesh," but oh, you Trisie. She has made a hit at The Empire and will continue to do so during the run of her engagement. While she can not sing as well as some of the serio-comics that appear in Honolulu on occasions she draws better. It is not what the public goes to hear, in this instance, but what it sees that puts money into the box office. What this particular attraction lacks in voice culture she makes up in weight and weight is her long suit. The Empire Twins are doing the best turn they have since their engagement at this theater. A suggestion would be to bring them on the stage at the same time sylph-like Trisie is there. It would go all right.

THE NOVELTY.

Wise and Milton are "it" at The Novelty in the matter of making people laugh until their sides ache. They have done a whole lot to drive blues from the souls of those who are up against it. They make a fellow forget trouble and think only of the pleasures in life and Clarence Tisdale, the sweet-voiced tenor, puts the polish on the show. The pictures and the vaudeville at this theater combine to cool the atmosphere and make life pleasant. It is a good show and should be seen by everybody who enjoys a laugh.

We miss many blessings by refusing burdens.

2d Notice

The old treatment of kidney disease by exhalation has broken down, deaths nearly 50,000, and looks deplorable. If you have had kidney trouble over six months call for helpful diet list and pamphlet free that may prolong or save your life.

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